

The Caledonian

Price 3d.]

EDINBURGH,

THE
THEATRE-ROYAL
Will open on SATURDAY next, the 13th current,
WITH A
PLAY AND FARCE,
As will be expressed in the Bills.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

New Assembly Rooms.
On THURSDAY the 18th day of January, being
HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY,

THERE WILL BE
A N A S S E M B L Y,
At the NEW ROOMS in George Street.

To begin at Seven o'Clock.
Tickets, as formerly, price 3s. each, may be had at
Mr Sanderson's shop, Luckenbooths;

Mr Spanck's shop, opposite the Town Kirk;

Mr Richard Richardson, Royal Exchange;

And Montgomery and Steel's, Prince's Street.

N. B. ASSEMBLYS will continue to be held in the
New Rooms regularly every THURSDAY during the remainder
of the session.

The Committee of Subscribers give notice, That the
Coach entry to the Assembly Rooms is on the west
side, and the Chair entry on the east side of that building.

The Nobility and Gentry are particularly requested to order
their coachmen, both in setting down and taking up,
to enter from George Street, and drive off by Rose Street.

CHAMBER OF
Commerce and Manufactures.

Edinburgh, Jan. 10. 1787.

A Letter having been this day received from George Rose,
Esq; written by order of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, with a Plan proposed for the CONSOLIDATION OF THE CUSTOMS, and requesting that the same may be laid before the Merchants of Edinburgh, that their observations thereupon may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, previous to the meeting of Parliament—This is to give notice, That the TABLES and SCHEDULES relative to the proposed Consolidation of the Customs, will be lodged with William Creech at the Cross, Edinburgh, till Wednesday next the 17th inst., and from Wednesday the 17th to Monday the 22d, with James Morrison jun. Leith, for the inspection and consideration of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce. The papers will not be given out without a receipt.

It is hoped the Members will pay attention to a business of so much importance, and transmit their observations on the plan to the Secretaries, in order to be laid before the next meeting of Directors.

WILLIAM CREECH,
JAMES MORRISON, Jun. Secr.

CORN LAW.

M R MACDONALD of Logan, as Convenor of the Committee of Landed Proprietors, who met at Edinburgh in August last, relative to the proposed alterations of the Corn Law, begs leave to give notice, That a General assembly in Scotland, by the several counties, burghs, and corporations in Scotland, in the inner Parliament House, Edinburgh, on Saturday the 20th January current, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of taking that important matter under consideration, previous to the meeting of Parliament.

British State Lottery 1786.

Begins drawing 1st February 1787.—Not two Blanks to a Prize.

THE Tickets and Shares, from a HALF to a SIXTEENTH, are falling by JAMES THOMSON AND SON,

INSURANCE BROKERS.

At their Lottery Office, opposite to the Cross, Edinburgh, being the only Licensed Dealers in Scotland
on their own account.

S C H E M E.

NO. OF PAIRS	VALUE OF EACH.	TOTAL VALUE.
2	L. 20,000	is L. 40,000
3	10,000	30,000
5	5,000	25,000
10	2,000	20,000
15	1,000	15,000
30	500	15,000
100	100	10,000
250	50	12,500
16,275	20	325,500
16,690 Prizes		L. 493,000
First Drawn Ticket, the 1st, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, and 16th days, 1000. each, 6,000		
Last Drawn, 1,000.		
33,310 Blanks.		
30,000 Tickets, L. 500,000		
Correct number and register books are kept, and Tickets and Shares registered at 6d. each number.		
Letters post paid duly answered.—Schemes gratis.		

TRYST AT SELKIRK.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Magistrates and Town Council of the burgh of Selkirk, that an yearly Market or Tryst for the sale of Great Ewes and Seed Corn will be of general utility to the country, and they being willing and desirous to promote so laudable a Marker, these are therefore intimating to the public, That an yearly Tryst will be held at Selkirk on the Wednesday after Faired Even Fair at Peebles, for the sale of Great Ewes and Seed Corn, where both sellers and buyers will meet with all proper encouragement.

N. B. Peebles Fair is always on the first Tuesday of March; so that Selkirk Tryst will fall on the first Wednesday, except when March begins on that day.

Not to be repeated.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Confectionery of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 31st day of January current, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

A HOUSE at the east end of Crichton Street, being the first above the level of the street, with the Ground Flat below the same, as presently possessed by Dr Touch.

The principal Flat consists of a dining-room, drawing-room, three bed rooms, and closets.—In the back Flat there is a kitchen, laundry, three bed rooms, wine cellar, and three other cellars, with the privilege of a well and bleaching green behind the house.

This property could, at a very small expence, be converted into shops and warehouses, for which it is remarkably well adapted, from its situation in a populous neighbourhood, and its vicinity to the South Bridge.

For particulars apply to Alexander Gardner at Exchequer.

MASONRY.

EDINBURGH, 11th JANUARY 1787.

THE Most Worshipful THE GRAND MASTER of the GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND intends Visiting the Lodge EDINBURGH St ANDREW on Friday the 12th instant. The Right Worshipful Master of that Lodge hopes such Brethren as can conveniently attend will favour him with their company that evening.

Foreign China, useful and ornamental, just arrived from London on board the Livingston, Captain Gordon commander.

TO be SOLD by Auction, on Monday the 15th of January 1787, and the five following days, in a large room in Regent Street, back of Pool's Coffeeshop, New Town, Edinburgh.

A fresh and elegant Assortment of CHINA, the stock in Trade of T. FIDLER, Chiswick, St Paul's Church Yard, London, deceased, for the benefit of his widow and three young orphans; which will begin each day at eleven o'clock forenoon, and at six o'clock in the afternoon.—A good fire place in the moon.

CORK.

A FEW Tons of FARO CORK, to be sold at a reasonable price for ready money.

Apply to Walker, Thomson, and Company, Edinburgh, or to David Liddell at their warehouse, Kirkgate, Leith.

BEECH TIMBER.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by JAMES WHITE at the Marble Works, Leith, on Friday the 12th January 1787, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

A Parcel of BEECH TREES and PLANK, all fit for immediate use, viz.

402 Beech Trees,
9 4-inch Planks,
202 3-inch ditto,
58 2-inch ditto,

All seasoned, clean,
and sound.

Commission for his Marble Work executed on the short notice.

ESTATE OF CULRAIN.

A desire of intending purchasers, the sale is postponed to Wednesday the 7th March next.

Edinburgh, 10th January 1787.

INTIMATION to the CREDITORS of JOHN SOMMerville, Merchant in Glasgow.

UPON the application of the factor on his sequestered Estate, the then substitute of Lanarkshire has appointed Friday the 12th January current, and Monday in each of the three succeeding weeks, for the public examination of the said John Sommerville, and of his family and servants, or others acquainted with his business, within the Sheriff court house at Glasgow, at one o'clock afternoon.—Of which notice is hereby given, that all concerned may

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ARCHIBALD JAMIESON, Merchant in Greenock.

F RANCIS GARDEN, factor on Mr Jamieson's sequestered estate, requests that his Creditors will meet at the house of John McKechnie, vintner in Greenock, on Monday the 15th instant, at twelve o'clock, when matters of much importance are intended to be laid before them.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ELISABETH MURRAY Vintner in Glasgow, relief of JOHN BUCHANAN late vintner in Inverary, thereafter in Stewarton.

THE Trustees on Mrs Buchanan's subjects having realized a considerable part of the trust funds, and will divide the same on Monday 26th February next, when the creditors will please call on William Lindsay writer in Glasgow for payment. Such of the creditors as have not lodged their claims, with affidavits to the justness of their debts, will please send them to W. Lindsay immediately; otherwise they will be got off from any share of this dividend.

Third Notice—First Term.

I N the Proceeds of Ranking and Sale at the instance of Miss Mary, Frances, and Jane-Harriot Cockburns, daughters of Sir James Cockburn Bart. against Sir James Douglas of Springwoodpark, Bart. and others, the heirs or creditors of the deceased Henry Douglas of Frieslaw, the Lord Mountboddo, Ordinary, by his interlocutor, dated the 20th December 1786, nominated Lord Alva, of course, to rank the creditors; and assigned the 25th day of January instant, as the first term, for the creditors producing their grounds of debt, rights, and diligences, competent to them against the bankrupt or his estate, with certification as in a reduction and Improbation; and appointed this notice to be given, for service of all concerned.

H. S. CALLENDER, Clerk.

PRESS INN.

D ANIEL GORDON begs leave to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that he has entered to the above INN, and fitted it up in the best manner. As the Bridge over the Pease is now opened, those travelling that road may depend that no expense shall be spared either in house or stables, to render their journeys expeditious and agreeable.

Impressed with the deepest sense of gratitude, he returns his most sincere thanks for the many favours received while Waiter for twelve years in the first taverns and inns in North Britain; and, from his assiduous attention, he humbly solicits and hopes to merit the future favours, which shall be thankfully acknowledged by their much obliged and very humble servant,

DANIEL GORDON.

N. B. Neat Post Chaises, with careful drivers, on the shortest notice.

January 2. 1787.

TO be Sold, Feued, or Let on lease, by public roup, on Friday the 19th day of January instant, within John's Coffeeshop, Edinburgh, between the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon.

The fore Tenement of Land, consisting of Two Storeys and Garrets, with the back area adjoining thereto, lying on the north side of the High Street of Fortsbury, lately possessed by Deacon Angus and others, and nearly opposite to the well.

N. B. From the extent of front, back area, and situation, this subject is a desirable one for building on, and if not Sold, it will be *Feud or Let on lease*.

Deacon Nicol Monro, Portsburgh, will show the subjects. Mr Cock brewer, Drumlan, and William Macfarlane writer to the signet, will inform as to other particulars.

Not to be repeated.

JAMES GARDINER, APOTHECARY,

LAWMARKET, EDINBURGH.

B EGS leave to inform his Customers and the Public, That he has just now received from London, an assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which will be sold wholesale and retail at the most reasonable prices.

The following articles, of the best quality, will be sold to Mechanics, (as such as may have occasion for them in the way of their profession) below the ordinary price, viz.—

Cream of Tartar, Balsam, Sal Ammoniac, Gum Dragon, Gum Arabic, Powder of Jalap, Spirit of Salt, Oil of Vitriol, Hog's Lard, &c.

N. B. An APPRENTICE Wanted between and June, not under fifteen years, and who has been taught the Latin language.

MR STUART'S PAINTINGS.

EDINBURGH, JAN. 9. 1787.

THE Pictures collected by the late Mr Stuart of Duncansby, will be exposed to sale by public auction in the month of next month.

It is necessary to repeat what the public seemed to allow, that this collection is the most capital ever exhibited in Scotland.

The pictures represent great variety of subjects, and are works in the greatest masters of the Italian, Flemish, Dutch, French, and English schools.

They are in perfect preservation, and, with few exceptions, framed in the richest and most elegant manner.

About fifty pictures were sold during the former exhibition in the months of July and August last; TWO HUNDRED still remain, and many of them the most valuable and admired.

The whole of these pictures were collected by a private Gentleman of taste and experience, without any view to dispose of them. They have never been retouched, nor any art used to recommend them for sale. The subjects and the artists have been named entirely from the papers of the late proprietor. The public will judge of the difference between purchasing such pictures and those in the possession of dealers.

It is hoped that the greater number of them may yet remain in this country; and the public are invited to view them every lawful day from this date, from twelve till three o'clock, at Mr Stuart's house, Hay's Mere, Nicolson's Square.

For the sake of those who did not see the exhibition, or the printed catalogue of them, it may be necessary to mention, that in this collection are original works, many of them very considerable, by the following artists:

Guido Reni, Correggio, Rubens, Snyders, Holbein, Vandek, Poussin, M. Angelo Campi-

dio, Hemker, P. de Las, Giffard, Van Golen, Mandeville, Brower, Vandyke, Mytten, Oliver, Old Frank, Greffer.

Brigel, Patel, Meris, Philippo Laura, Watteau, Pater, Wyntons, Panini, Bapifile, Wyk, Brook, Caselli, Mosamy, Carlo Cignani, Stem, Horboms, Romanelli, Ariots, Paul Veronese, Honduis, &c.

A Desirable Situation

For carrying on business in the Corn-trade, Malting, Soap-boiling, or other Manufactures.

TO BE LET for such a term of years as can be agreed upon, are entered to Whitunday next.

These LARGE BUILL-DINGS belonging to the town and gildry of Linlithgow, situated at the port and harbour of Blackness, two miles east from Borrowstounness, and about the same distance from Linlithgow.

These houses are large and commodious; and, at a small expense, may be adapted for carrying on extensive business, in different branches; the one being 107 feet in length, by 23 feet in breadth within the walls; three storeys high, with garrets; the other 50 feet in length, by 18½ feet in breadth within the walls, and three storeys high.

They owing to the towns of Linlithgow, and Borrowstounness, to coal and lime, as well as the convenience of shipping grain or other goods, renders them an advantageous situation.

Any person or company which these subjects may suit, may apply to Provost James Andrew, Linlithgow.

H. S. CALLENDER, Clerk.

Pool, Dec. 11. 1786.

I Have much pleasure in forwarding

you the enclosed letter, which is just given me for that purpose, by a patient of yours, a very respectable character (Mr Robert Harvey, shipholder of Hamworthy,

Frankfort, Dec. 25.

A lately fought near Mount Caucasus, between a body of 30,000 men and a corps of Tartars, commanded by a French officer. Victory declared in favour of the latter; and the Russians, it is said, were completely defeated and cut to pieces. We are inclined to doubt the authenticity of this intelligence, as it is difficult to come at the truth of what passes in a country with which the Russians only have connection.

Petersburgh, Nov. 25. The engraving of the large charts to form an atlas of this empire, begun some time since, was lately suspended. The Emperor, in the mean time, has ordered to be published a small atlas of 47 sheets, of which two will form a general chart of the empire, divided into European and Asiatic Russia; each government will fill one sheet, except that of Irkuzk, which will be comprised in two. This atlas, which is already in hand, will be finished in three years.

Petersburgh, Dec. 14. The departure of her Imperial Majesty for Cherson, is fixed for the 13th of January. Her Majesty goes first to Czarco-Zello, where she remains until the 18th, and expects to arrive at Kiove on the 25th. The Grand Dukes Alexander and Constantine depart the day after with their suite, but will travel only by short journeys.

The Venetian, French, and English Ambassadors are to accompany her Imperial Majesty; each of them have been presented with a superb pelisse worth £1000. It is uncertain whether the Emperor meets her Majesty at Kiove; the courier now expected from Vienna is to bring his Majesty's answer relative to this.

Frankfort, Dec. 16. The Sieur Proschka, a celebrated physician, has discovered the secret of instantly putting metals into fusion by means of electric fire, by throwing upon them a powder of his composition. This invention is doubtless a proof of ingenuity, and it is probable it may hereafter prove of great public utility.

Venice, Dec. 5. The fleet of this republic, under Admiral Em., is in very good condition at Malta. Application has been made to the Senate for the stores necessary for another campaign, which it is generally supposed will induce the Bey of Tunis to sue for peace.

Naples, Dec. 12. In the excavation of Pompeii, a magnificent Roman building is discovered, consisting of several apartments, which are ornamented with a variety of paintings, and there are the remains of several fountains and baths; but not a single moveable of value is found. The concourse of strangers resorting to this monument of antiquity is immense.

Utrecht, Dec. 30. We are assured that the regiment of Wekeren, (in the pay of Guelderland) now in garrison at Zutphen, has received orders to march to Hattem and Elburg.

It is confirmed that the town of Beverwyk has required to be reinstated in the right of a seat among the States, which they pretend to have formerly enjoyed.

The money expended, or lost, during the war with England, is reckoned at 40 millions of florins, which will not be thought exaggerated, when one recollects the efforts which the Republic were obliged to use relative to their navy, the frequent losses suffered by the merchants, and the depredations of the enemy in the Dutch colonies when they took them.

The Comte de Goertz is returned from his journey to Nimeguen, and has since had a conference with the President of the States General, supposed to be relative to what passed between the Prince and that Minister.

Utrecht, Jan. 4. The Baron de Leycamp, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of Cologne, and the Bishop of Munster, suddenly quitted the Hague last Thursday. The motive of this abrupt departure, and the time when the return of the Minister may be expected, are equally unknown.

We are assured that officers of the police of Paris are arrived at Amsterdam, for the purpose of escorting to the capital of France the culprits Bechade and Roche, who are imprisoned at Amsterdam. It is added, that the Marquis de Verac, his most Christian Majesty's Ambassador at the Hague, has already entered into a negotiation with the States of Holland and the Regency of Amsterdam for the surrender of the offenders.

L O N D O N, Jan. 8.

We are extremely happy to find, that the amiable Princess Elizabeth is greatly recovered from her late severe indisposition. The sweetnes of her disposition, her filial virtues, and elegant accomplishments, render her dear to her relatives, and to the high sphere in which she moves.

Although Lord Thurlow retains his office of High Chancellor, it is laid upon good authority, that before the meeting of Parliament, the seals will make some impressions on law deeds.

Lord Sydney does not give up the principal duties of Secretary of State by accepting the post-office. The dispatches will still first pass through his bands.

There was a rumour last week, and we merely give it as such, that in the new arrangement of the law officers, for the sake of promoting harmony in the King's Bench, it was intended to make Mr Justice Buller, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

On Friday last there arrived an overland express from India. We do not learn that it brought any political intelligence of consequence. The proposed scheme of a Bank, we understand, is now matured, and Mr Hall is on his way home in the packet, to negotiate the necessary arrangements in Europe. Mr Mai has got considerable credit by the intelligent manner he has expedited this important plan. They are to apply for a charter.

The meeting of Parliament is expected with an uncommon degree of impatience by all classes of politicians. The discussion of the Commercial Treaty will be one of the earliest objects, as it certainly i-

the most important. We know of nothing which can be put in competition with it; and the little opposition already made by the mercantile or manufacturing interest, increases the public curiosity to know the grounds upon which opposition will take its stand.

At present the account current is nearly this.—*For the treaty*, all the manufacturing towns in Great Britain, and the people at large, who not having expressed any sentiments of fear or alarm, we must take their silence either as a symptom of assent, indifference, or ignorance. Let the politician chuse which of these three to attribute the cause to.—*Against it*, the Company of Merchants dealing in rum, who demand that the duties upon that article be reduced 5 d. per gallon. The Minister has offered 3 d. which they do not think sufficient, and are to have another conference, by appointment, some day this week.—And the corporation have complained of an article, by which the city is deprived of a considerable revenue. To this Mr Pitt is said to have given answer, with which the Committee were satisfied for the present. The objection relative to woollens comes with no authority or name, and that therefore pass without any comment. To this we may add, that the advertisement from the Chamber of Manufactures, approves the Treaty *in toto*, and only demands until the 24th of this month to make the proper enquiries as to certain articles, concerning which they cannot decide without a strict examination, and copious intelligence from all parts of the kingdom.

The many jarring interests in Holland will keep that republic in a state of perplexity and confusion, unfavourable to the peace of the individual and to the progress of commerce, on which all their dependence is built. The indecisive, hesitating and irresolute mode of their counsels, adds to the general distraction; the end of which, if foreseen at all, can only be foreseen by that power which is strongest, and must terminate the dispute by a revolution. The insults, both public and private, offered daily to the Stadholder, are such as cannot concur with accommodation, nor are altogether pleasing vents to the French cabinet.

A courier arrived yesterday at St James's with dispatches from the Prince of Orange, which were immediately forwarded to his Majesty. The 16th instant is fixed for the return of the Royal Family from Windsor to the Queen's Palace.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, Nov. 29.

Accounts from Turin mention, a negotiation having been just opened between the Kings of Spain and Sardinia for a reciprocal improvement of trade and commerce.

Friday Sir Charles Gould had an audience of the King, and reported to his Majesty the sentence of the Court Martial that tried Lieutenant Tyne, on a charge of disobedience to his superior officer Gen. Rof.

Yesterday morning died, at his father's house, in Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, the Honourable Thomas Compton Ferrars Townshend, second son of George Ferrars Townshend, Earl of Leister, in the seventh year of his age, having been born on the 29th of March, 1780.

Letters from the Hague mention, that some members of the sovereign assembly of the province of Holland had drawn up a plan of an answer to the states of Friesland; but, after a long deliberation, rejected the letter of the said states of Friesland, and make no mention of it in the registers. The body of nobles, and the deputies of Delft, have refused to concur in the resolution. The minority of the states of Friesland, which, however, is pretty numerous, have written a particular letter to the states of Holland, to beg of them to distinguish their sentiments from those of their compatriots, which they formally disavow.

The province of Overijssel is already the fourth that have declared their opinion with respect to the answer which probably will be given by the States-General to the King of Prussia. It was entirely on the same basis as the answer given to the late Prussian monarch last year, viz. that the subsidies that subsist between some provinces and the Prince Stadholder are not in the jurisdiction of the States General, but in that of each of the provinces in particular; and that by the nature of the objects in question, as also by the light in which the Prince must be considered in the said affairs, there cannot be any mediation, nor any room whatsoever for conciliatory conferences with the ministers of foreign powers.

Lord George Gordon, in the course of the last and the preceding week, repeatedly applied to the turnkeys of Newgate for admission into the cells of the malefactors who are to suffer to-morrow, and the others under sentence of death; but was refused. Being thus disappointed, he applied to the Sheriffs, but with no better success.

A number of copies of the pretended petition from the convicts under sentence of death in Newgate have been taken by the turnkeys from the persons employed to distribute them in the prison. This strange production, teeming with fanaticism and absurdity, and calculated to inspire delusive hopes in the minds of the miserable wretches who are to suffer the sentence of the law, is printed in the form of a pamphlet.

By deaths and promotions, Opposition gain a force of five members in the House of Commons. In the House of Lords they have lost Lord Keppel, and in his room comes the Duke of Norfolk. Ministry place Lord Hawkesbury over against him. Mr Pitt and Mr Dundas form the strength in the Lower House, to which will be added (by partial desire) the author of the commercial treaty, Mr Eden, who must defend it paragraph by paragraph, like a student defending his thesis previous to obtaining degrees.

Last Saturday night the following most melancholy accident happened, at Mr Armitage's pawnshop in Skinner-row, Dublin. Mary Rourke, one of the fruit women that attend the theatre, consigned a gown, was obliged to wait a little until some other persons in the shop were served. In the

interim, a drunken fellow came in, and because his business was not instantly done, began to be very abusive, noisy, and riotous. One of the clerks happening to rumage a drawer for an article he wanted, and meeting with a brace of pistols that had been pawned, tied together, and with a watch affixed with a string to them, took them out by way of frightening the troublesome fellow above-mentioned. One of the pistols had no flint in it, the other had, which the clerk unhappily snapped at the fellow, not in the least imagining that the pistol was loaded. It went off, and unfortunately shot Mary Rourke, who was standing near the drunken man. The ball entered just under her left breast, and passed out near the opposite shoulder blade. The astonished clerk fled for a surgeon, but before the arrival of one, the poor woman was dead. Sunday Mr Alderman Exshaw held a coroner's inquest on the body, when the jury finding no one circumstance of design or premeditation, brought in their verdict accidental death.

On Friday the 8th instant, about the hour of eleven at night, the White-boys, mounted and in force attacked the house of the Rev. Mr Swan, of Dufferin, near Bandon, a magistrate, and with violent threats obliged him to give up his fire arms. They on the same night visited many in that neighbourhood, all of whom they violently deprived of their arms. It is imagined they intend attacking the town of Ballincollig, the inhabitants of which have been obliged, for many months past, to keep a regular guard, merely because they refused to join in the present outrages. They declared tythes alone were not their object, nor would they ever desist till they accomplished their desires.

Kilkenny, Dec. 20. Early yesterday morning a number of men surrounded the house of Mr Oliver Leonard, of Ballicannon, about six miles from this city, with intent, as is supposed, to murder him; but being well provided with fire arms, he gave them a warm reception, whereby one John Rourke was killed on the spot, and another man dangerously wounded, on which they retreated, after having first set fire to the house, and fired upwards of fifty shots into it, whereby Mr Leonard and his wife were desperately wounded. The cool collected courage of Mr L. who defended himself singly against such a number of armed midnight russians, is spoken of in terms of the highest applause.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, Nov. 29.

"A Venetian ship, of 18 guns, commanded by the Signor de la Carte, has just arrived here from Tunis, and reports, that the squadron belonging to the Republic of Venice has done but little damage in the bombardment, but has most essentially put a stop to the piratical excursions carried on from that place. No less than 17 vessels, all Corsairs, with 28 merchantmen of different nations, have been taken by the Venetian ships, and there is little remaining doubt of an ultimate success attending the very spirited endeavours used by the Republic to chastise the infidelity, if not finally to do away the villainous depredations committed by all the little States of Barbary on the Christian vessels."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Dec. 23.

"The Emperor's journey is still undetermined, though every necessary preparation has been made. The weather is severe, in so much that all the lakes round us are frozen up, and even ice in the Danube; for expeditious travelling. Come de Hoya, adjutant of the Duke of York, is expected here again on a visit next spring."

Extract of a letter from Madeira, Dec. 10.

"The Portuguese have lately put a new garrison into this island, which now consists of 540 effective men, and they have also built two or three small forts for the further protection of it; but whether against the Barbary powers, with whom they were at open war, or any other State with whom they expect hostilities, is not certain; such, however, is the case."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Dec. 4.

"The ship Ellen, Captain Scales, sailed from Great Exuma, one of the Bahama islands, on the 8th of Sept last;—on the 24th Sept. in lat. 36° long. 67° met with a violent hurricane, which laid the ship on her beam ends, and obliged them to cast a part of her cargo into the sea. The violence of the wind increasing, and the ship being waterlogged, it was found absolutely necessary for the preservation of their lives, to cut away the mainmast; some part of its wreck striking the ship, occasioned a leak, which made it requisite to fit both pumps agog, to keep the ship above water, and though drove about at the mercy of the sea for several days, they with great difficulty erected a jury-mast, with a determination to proceed for this port, and arrived on the coast, about the 1st of November, but the winds hanging on the S. S. E.—S. and S. S. W. a continual gale, and the ship very leaky, they found it impossible to reach any harbour, but were drove as far as 58° North latitude.—Laying to, in that situation, they fortunately fell in with the ship Jane, Captain Todhunter, of Whitehaven, from Memel for Dublin, who was also laying to, and on his seeing the colours of a disabled ship displayed, he did, at every risk, and consistent as a man of true feeling and humanity, bear down under the stern of the Ellen, and being informed of the state of the ship, generously took her under his protection, and remained with her for nine days, when they were separated by a tempest; but fortunately for the Ellen, the passengers and crew, the ship Jane came again to their relief, when laying to off the island of Ia, and conducted them, in the dead of the night, through the North Channel; the day following, the wind being in such direction as to prevent the Ellen's weathering the Mull of Galloway, Captain Todhunter generously bore away, and conducted them safe into Campbeltown in Scotland."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth (by express)

Jan. 5.

"Captain Philips, who commands the ships going out to Botany Bay, is just come down, as we learn, from London, and every preparation is now making for the sailing of the fleet as fast as possible, in the hope of arriving in time to receive the convicts. The ships, &c. will be paid on Monday, as we suppose, and by end of next week they will probably sail."

"Sir Richard Bickerton has given up the Jupiter of 50 guns, and with it the command of the Leeward Islands."

PRICE OF STOCKS, JAN. 8.

Bank Stock, 150 <i>£</i> a £.	3 per cent. India Ann. —
New 4 per cent. 1777, 93 <i>£</i> a £.	India Bonds, —
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, shut, 110 <i>£</i> a £.	New Navy and Vict. Bills, 2 <i>£</i> due.
3 per cent. red., 74 <i>£</i> a £.	Long Ann. —
3 per cent. con. shut, 74 <i>£</i> with div. for open.	10 Years Short Ann. 1777, —
3 per cent. 1726, shut.	30 Years Ann. 1778, 13 <i>£</i> a £.
Old S. S. Ann. —	11-16ths.
New ditto, —	Exch. Bills, —
3 per cent. 1751, —	Lottery Tickets, 1 <i>£</i> 1 <i>£</i> 1 <i>£</i> .
India Stock, —	Bank for Jan. —
	Consols for Jan. —

WIND AT DEAL, JAN. 6. N.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 8.

"The late advices from the East Indies are said to be of such a flattering nature as to have put the Minister and Board of India Controul in the highest spirits against the meeting of Parliament. The accounts received from Bengal are down to the 12th of July last. The appointment of Lord Cornwallis had reached Calcutta on the 2d of the same month. Several of the outward-bound ships had arrived likewise, and an investment of twenty-lacks of rupees was fixed for this year. The utmost tranquility was also said to prevail throughout the several provinces. From Bombay, the dispatches are as late as to the end of August; and the Company's affairs are also said to be equally promising there."

"This cannot but prove a fortunate circumstance to the Administration, as the members thereof will now be able to dispel the fears which have been entertained during the recess, for the peace of our eastern empire."

"This day the packets sailed from Falmouth. The Thyne goes to the Leeward Islands this time; and Captain Waddy is appointed commander in the room of Captain Wolfe, who has resigned on account of the ill state of his health."

"Sunday evening, the Prince of Wales gave a grand concert and ball at Carlton-House to the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, the Due de Lazar, and divers others of the foreign nobility, and gentry of both sexes."

"The grand meeting to be held at Paris the 29th instant, excites general speculation. It is to consist of 65 persons, amongst whom are to be the Princes of the Blood, six State Counsellors, seven Archbishops, seven Bishops, twenty-eight Ducs, Marquises, Comtes, &c."

"The Grand Galia given on Friday evening at Hatfield House by Lord Salisbury, was the most capital and magnificent of the kind seen in this kingdom for many years past, both for the splendor of the entertainment and the quality of the company."

"Though the report is still current, that the States of Holland want to suspend the Stadholder from the exercise of his office, there are notwithstanding people who give out, that before the 8th of March next, the anniversary of his Screne Highness, he will be restored to the Hague."

"The following is a copy of a letter from Bender Abassy, upon the Persian Gulf, dated the 12th October: "We are waiting here for Kerim-Kan, who for some time past has made considerable progress in his operations, and expect soon to be able to say something more particular with respect to the success of his enterprise against his opponent Mirmania. We have already in this neighbourhood two or three Kans, each of them with a body of troops, who only wait to join the grand army under the command of Kerim-Kan, in order to fall upon Mirmania. Our advices say, that the little English army, composed of 3000 Europeans and several thousand Spahis, had, in the end of July last, gained a complete victory over that of the Great Mogul and the Nabob of Bengal, which consisted of 100,000 Indians; and that the latter, notwithstanding their superiority of numbers, had been obliged to abandon their camp, their tents, and their baggage. The conquerors found immense wealth, which would amply make amends for the expences of the war."

"On Monday last, was married at Killermont, John Campbell, Esq; writer to the signet, to Miss Margaret Campbell, daughter of John Campbell, Esq; of Clathick.

"On Thursday the 21st ult. died the Rev. Mr Thomas Simpson, minister of the gospel at Avoch. A man of primitive simplicity, endowed with much of the spirit of meekness, charity, and moderation; of whom it might be said, as of Nathaniel, "He was an Israelite indeed, in whom was no guile."

"Yesterday, the Lord Provost laid before the Magistrates and Council a letter he had received from Mr Rose, Secretary to the Treasury, upon the subject of consolidating the dues of the Customs.—His Lordship had transmitted to him, along with the letter, a variety of printed tables, shewing the duties at present exigible upon all customizable articles, and likewise the manner in which they are proposed to be consolidated. Mr Rose, in his letter, begs the Lord Provost to take the opinion of the merchants of Edinburgh upon this important business, and to transmit to him, previous to the meeting of Parliament, whatever observations may occur to them upon the proposed plan of consolidation."

"The Lord Provost laid before the Magistrates and Council a letter he had received from Mr Rose, Secretary to the Treasury, upon the subject of consolidating the

dangered, perhaps argues a very laudable zeal on their part; and they accordingly presented a memorial to the Council yesterday, against the Seventh Day's Post. But, that the scheme should be obnoxious to the merchants and traders, cannot so naturally at least be accounted for. It was undoubtedly with an intention to serve them, that Mr Palmer made the establishment. Though some persons do not chuse to take the benefit of this arrangement, it must appear rather hard, that others should, for no other reason, be entirely deprived of it. There is no compulsion whatever upon any one either to receive his letters upon Sunday, or to answer them by that day's post. But we can see a very material injury which the country at large must suffer, if the scheme is laid aside, by deranging almost every one of Mr Palmer's plans. It may not be improper to mention on this occasion, that the good people of Glasgow were very averse at first to the introduction of a Sunday's Post into that city, they accordingly applied to have it altered; and their request was complied with. They soon, however, felt the inconveniency of wanting a post every day; and it was not long before they petitioned to have it restored, which was done accordingly. One of the Gentlemen who distinguished himself in the position, says, he now can attend to the sermon with more satisfaction after he has read his letters! The Grand Duke of Florence, by a law published there the 9th current, has given an example of humanity to all the crowned heads of Europe. The fundamental basis of this law is the abolition of the sin of death in general for all crimes without exception; of the mutilation of members; the use of torture, and the confiscation of the goods of criminals. The crimes accounted treason had formerly been multiplied without number. This new law has reduced them to a very few cases; and these are punished like other crimes, just in proportion to the gravation of the offence.

Tuesday last the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers in Glasgow, erected by Royal Charter, sat, for the year ensuing.

ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, Esq; Chairman.

DAVID DALE, Esq; Deputy Chairman.

GILBERT HAMILTON, Esq; Secretary.

DIRECTOR S.

JOHN RIDDEL, Esq; Lord Provost.
Mr Patrick Colquhoun.
James M'Grigor.
John Robertson.
John Laurie.
James Somerville.
Henry Riddell.
Archibald Grahame.
Donald Bannatyne.
Alexander Brown.
John Campbell, jun.
Robert Finlay.
Robert Morrice.
Peter Murdoch.

The Rev. Thomas Burns at Clackmannan has got a presentation to the kirk of Inchinman from Col. John Campbell of Blythswood.

The Diana, Ritchie, from Leith, arrived at London the 4th current.

The Duchess of Hamilton of Leith, Joseph die master, is arrived at London, from Lisbon. The Sincerity, M'Dougal, from London, is arrived at Lin Bay, Virginia, after losing both her

The Jenny, Marman, from Rotterdam to Alderney, was wrecked near Alderney, on the 25th ult. The Captain and crew.

The Jenny, Thomson, is arrived at Wilmington, on Clyde.

Kingston, Tarbert, at Cork, from Clyde, on her way to the West Indies.

Janet, Campbell, at Dublin, from Clyde.

Tuesday, a young horse in a cart, from the country, took fright at the west end of the Exchange, Glasgow, and ran off. The man who had the charge of him endeavoured to keep him in, but fell opposite to the Lyle Kirk Close, and one of the wheels going over his thigh broke the bone.—The horse continued to drive furiously on till he engulfed himself among some stones at the Guards.

On the 9th day of December last, the premiums given by the Noblemen and Gentlemen connected with the Dalkeith Farmer Society for encouragement of plowing, were competed for within the walls of Stow. Sixteen competitors appeared; and sixteen equal portions of ground being set apart for each in a field possessed by Thomas Jackson, innkeeper at Bank house, they plowed the same very much to the satisfaction of all present. The judges appointed to preside on the occasion adjudged the prize to James Mein, servant to William Tait, Esq; of Pirn; the second to Thomas Rae, servant to Mr John Thomson farmer in Burnhouse; the third prize to James Renwick, servant to William Hogg farmer in Neither-Town.

In that district connected with the Dalkeith Farmer Society, which comprehends the parishes of Duddingston, Leith, &c. the premiums given by the noblemen and Gentlemen for encouragement of plowing within the parishes connected with the said society, were competed for upon Saturday the 2d December last, in a field upon the farm of Southfield, part of the lands of Duddingston, belonging to Lord Abercorn. There were fourteen competitors appeared, each of whom balloted for a portion of ground which had been previously set off, and the sole was plowed very much to the satisfaction of the judges appointed on the occasion. A very considerable number of spectators attended, who were greatly pleased with the performance. The first premium was adjudged to James Couper, servant to Andrew Black farmer in Duddingston; the second to Archibald Baulks, servant to Mr David Black farmer in Telford's Mains; and the third to James Sheriff, servant to the said Mr Andrew Black.

HORNBY and Co. at No. 26. Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, London, think it necessary to acquaint their Country Correspondents, that several plans having appeared, in imitation of their own and much approved plan, "returning the whole purchase-money, if drawn only a small prize

of 20 l." the advertisers pretending that they have before published the same plan, for many years, is utterly untrue, as no other person ever did publish any thing of the like kind before. It is therefore to be hoped that adventurers will be careful not to be led away by any seemingly trifling advantage that may be offered, but observe well the main chance, that of receiving the money for their prizes as soon as drawn.

EDINBURGH.

College, Jan. 8.
On Thursday the 8th February, Dr HAMILTON, Professor in the University, will begin his Spring Course of Lectures on the THEORY and PRACTICE OF MIDWIFERY.

A. H. D.

On the 22d of the same month, he will also begin a Class for MIDWIVES.

Pregnant Women near their time of delivery continue to be admitted into the Lying-in-Ward, Royal Infirmary, and will receive Half-a-Guinea on admission, provided their stay there shall not have exceeded three weeks.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SO much hath been said upon the Corn Laws, that it cannot be expected much upon the subject, new, important, and true, can be offered to the Public. But, as I have not happened to see my ideas on the matter precisely expressed, you will oblige me by giving a place in your paper to the following thoughts, which, I do assure you, come from neither a manufacturer nor landholder.

Let the Legislature, by any mode, fill the country full of people, manufactures, and commerce; then sink the value of land if they can. On the contrary, the consequence seems so clear, that the value of land must rise in proportion to population and wealth, that I know not what arguments can render more evident a doctrine so obvious. And that the free importation and exportation of oats seem to be the most effectual means to accomplish an end so desirable in Scotland, appears to me equally clear; for, whatever grain or food it be that constitutes the chief support of the labouring part of any community, the average price of that food must regulate their day's earning. Although it be true, that if meal fall very much in one year, it produces great idleness and dissipation among the manufacturers here; yet it does not therefore follow, that meal at 6 d. per peck would not be of the utmost importance to them. The common price of meal, nine years out of ten, is from 1 s. to 14 d. a peck; labourers, therefore, must gain 1 s. or 14 d. per day: And when meal rises to 18 d. or higher, it produces distress— and, if it falls to 8 d. or under, there is no doubt but it occasions idleness. But, if the meal were 6 d. per peck, nine years out of ten, 6 d. or 7 d. would be a day's earning, and would operate to give advantages in manufactures to the country so circumstanced, over every other country where importing the labourers was higher. And if Ireland, for instance, possessed the advantage over this country, of cheaper living, and endanger our manufactures, what law can so powerfully protect them, as importing grain from the Irish? by which we raise their prices, and fall our own. I will even venture to affirm, that if oats were always kept at 6 d. per peck in Scotland, by a free importation, could benefit the landholders there much. Would it not put it in their power to feed and pay their servants a great deal cheaper than they do; and enable them to maintain their labouring cattle at a far less expence?

But their advantage does not alone rest here; for it would compel them to abandon that contemptible state of husbandry they now follow, of exhausting their land, by eternally ploughing for a pauper crop of mean oats, or some other grain of a bad quality, and drive them on to the pasture-farming, of raising and feeding cattle, making butter and cheese; and bring at least an hundred times more of the land of Scotland to reap the best benefits of the great markets, by putting it, as it were, at the gates of the great cities: For, I believe, an hundred pounds value of fat cattle can be as easily and cheaply brought to market, though fifty miles distant, as an hundred pounds value of grain can be carried five. I am also perfectly convinced, that if the ground which cannot afford the landlord above 20 s. per acre, in the present mode of constantly cropping, was to be laid out in pasture and winter-feeding, it could as easily afford him 30 s. and be always kept in the most fertile condition; and, when necessary to break up a field, the quantity and quality of the grain would amply indemnify him for the low price; at same time, the number and wealth of the manufacturers, in consequence of cheap oats, might easily consume the whole product of the tillage, although not an oat was raised. Scotland, though a large surface, has but a small quantity of ground for the plough; perhaps not a great deal more than Holland. This last country has long enjoyed a free importation and exportation of grain; but I believe no person in Holland ever conceived that it has sunk the value of their own lands, which I also believe are far higher than the corn-lands in Scotland; although I imagine as great a quantity of grass for hay may be raised in Scotland as any country in Europe; and nearly as much pasture, from the mildness and wetness of our climate.

Although I have a very great esteem for the landed gentlemen of Scotland, and consider them as men of liberal sentiments, and a good education; yet I would wish to enter a caveat against their being too precipitate in concluding they have a precise and just view of their own interest, when they dispute with the manufacturers. Let them reflect, how many men of great abilities, in many ages, had applied to the study of politics—kings, ministers, and parliaments,—many men among them revered as the Solons of their day; yet had made laws, and issued edicts, with the intent of increasing the wealth and power of their nations, which, to the immortal honour of Great Britain, one of her philosophers (Dr Adam Smith) hath clearly demonstrated to all who can follow his chain of reasoning, that these laws were frequently subversive of the ends for which

they were enacted. To understand this, let the landed gentlemen peruse Smith, commenting on the very great care the British and French nations have taken to increase their intercourse with their own colonies, and restrain their trade with one another. This philosopher has forced the film from the eyes of the rulers of Europe, has produced peace and commercial treaties, and his writings may be compared with the tools most esteemed by the statesmen of Europe. This last hath addressed the philanthropic part of the human constitution, and has fascinated them to turn their spears into pruning-hooks, and their swords into ploughshares. But Smith, the immortal Smith, by an irrefragable chain of reasoning, hath attacked a more powerful principle in the human heart, and clearly demonstrated that it is their interest so to do. Upon this man, the greatest philosopher in the present age, I call to give his sentiments to the public on the present question.

In reply to the old argument of the landholders, Why shall you refrain our purchasing these foreign manufactures which are cheaper than our own, if you refuse to prevent a competition of their grain against ours? Is it equitable, for instance, that we cannot export our wool to countries where it would fetch two prices, and yet insist upon the feeding yourselves with grain from other countries, at a far less price than ours? To this the answer, in the first place, is, It is so useful and important above every other consideration, to fill a country full of industrious people, that no partial or bagatelle objection should stand in its way. But even this very argument of the landholders is a conclusive example, that by so doing the landed interest cannot but be promoted; for compare the price of the wool and carcass in those countries where wool is high, with the price in England where wool is low, and you will most certainly find, that the carcass alone in England fetches a higher price than both would do in the countries where wool is higher. For, is it not clear, that it is chiefly owing to the want of an industrious population of wealthy inhabitants to consume the carcass, that makes the wool scarce in these countries? It therefore follows, whatever the landholder gets for the wool is a real gain, partly produced in consequence of the manufacturer's monopoly.

One word more with the landholders.—It is not those where the manufactures flourish that complain of the present corn laws, or in all probability would oppose a free importation of oats into their counties, were that measure agitated; and yet one would expect they would be much more alarmed at this prospect than those of the east. The west country gentlemen feel from experience the increase of their property in a most astonishing degree, independent of the price of oats. I can point out arable lands, two miles distant from Glasgow, the rents of which have been raised sixteen times, viz, from 2s. 6d. per acre, to 2l. and even 3l. within the last twenty-five years: And if the landholders here get 15 or 15 per cent. more for their oats than those of the east, would it not be better for those last to follow the example of the west, and do every thing in their power to encourage manufacturers to settle and thrive among them? The cast coast is better situated for the London market (that great supporter of

either Glasgow or Paisley) has cheaper grain, fish, and butchers meat; a finer climate, and coals very little higher than they are at Paisley; and how much more laudable this mode of relief would be, than to attempt to depress the rising population and wealth of the west country, by endeavouring to raise the price of oats 30 per cent. above the present rate of the Lothians, I shall leave to be decided by the judgment of the impartial public. But the remains of the French ideas, not yet exploded from the neighbourhood of the old capital of Scotland, makes the east country gentlemen sink a greater sum to purchase their younger sons commissions in the army, than would have established them in a manufacture: for I am well informed, there are houses in the west which had begun within these three or four years with a less stock than the price of an ensign, which now keep near 300 weavers at work, and are entitled to gain, and I believe have gained, at the small profit of 5 per cent. above 1000 l. a year.—Were the gentlemen of the east to study their own interest, they would give their sons that education which would qualify them to raise their rents—not by the high price of oats, but by manufactures, and by excelling all the world in rendering their lands productive. By educating them as farmers, I do not mean learning them to plow or to thresh; but such an education as teaches them to cleanse and fertilize the earth; and the moment they look at the plough or the cart, be able to temper and explain the principles of both, to the improvement of the best and oldest ploughmen in the country.

By the knowledge of mathematics and natural philosophy, particularly that part which relates to mechanics and chemistry, they immediately can do this, and feel contempt for the common English mode of fallowing, and for that complex engine the wheel plough of Norfolk; and see at one glance, that fallowing ladd with the horse-hoe ploughs is the quickest, cheapest, and most beneficial mode; that a crane-neck is a better substitute for regulating the depth of the furrow than the wheel; and that the height of the horses shoulder is nature's law for the height of the cart-wheel of the best construction.

For the ornament of their estates, were they to follow the fine taste of the philanthropic Sheafstone, they would no doubt excite our praise and admiration. But I should bow down with far more reverence to the enlightened mind and benevolent heart of the great landholder, who exercised his taste in planting on every hill a smiling cot, and in every vale a happy village. The fields or groves, wherever he turned his eyes, was blessed with the smile of cheerful human habitation; and if he listened to the singing of the birds, found the chorus joined by the hymns of old age, the festivity of youth, and the prattle of little children. But how is this to be done? By nothing surely but by manufactures; and this last produces Commerce—Commerce, that engine of Heaven, which hath established civil liberty, and will at last relieve the human mind from religious prejudices.—A great philosopher hath observed, Commerce broke the power of the Barons, by putting it in their power to spend their fortunes themselves; it also gave wealth and influence to the citizens; and in consequence produced civil liberty: But I believe it remains yet to be remarked, that it is the most powerful corrector of religious errors. Suppose a man of candour, with a clear apprehension, and an accurate judgment, moral and pious, sail a few thousand miles on a commercial pursuit, he is sure to find men, in his own opinion, in all those respects his equal, though they be firmly convinced of the revealed religious tenets of their country. This astonishes him, and makes him perhaps express his surprise, that any reasonable creature should have such a faith. They explain and compare, when he immediately perceives the absurdity of his doctrines. This causes him to consider on what his faith is founded; and he soon perceives it is the prejudice of an infantile education; hard indeed to abandon; for did it not induce the great Newton to examine chronologically the truth of a religious system, which every inquirer in philosophy now-a-days perceives has no other tell of truth, but the attributes of the Divinity? In every religion, whatever coincides with those may be true, whatever is essential to them must be true, and whatever contradicts them cannot but be false; it is a matter where they are found. He perceives also moral and pious men dying in the faith of their country, full of hope and confidence: From this he infers the clergy are wrong in ascribing to the tenets of their particular religions (by which they rivet the establishment of the country round the necks of their hearers) that peace and hope as death, which is the product of sincerity in piety and morality alone.

That Commerce was designed by Heaven to multiply the enjoyments of man, circulate their knowledge, and free them from errors, is plain from this, and what hath been already said. When we consider the equality of the happiness of the different orders of men; that the poor in hope, the rich in fear, are nearly balanced: That the state of temperance and exercise the poor are obliged to live in, gives a zest to the indulgence of their animal appetites, which it is hard to say if the rich have more than an equivalent for; and that in the phenomena of nature, light and darkness are equal over the earth; and every part now land hath been once water, and the reverse with the sea; and that the motion of the earth from the pole to the equator, which it hath, though slow, will give in time every part the same degree of heat and cold—I say, when we contemplate this rule of equality, which the Supreme Being seems to delight in, why has he not made this planet a cylinder, of equal diameters at the ends and the middle, by which every belt of the earth would have the same climate? The answer is obvious: By making it a sphere, he hath produced a great variety of climates and products; and by giving men a taste for all, he has excited them to Commerce, and to receive its benefits.

But I wander from my subject, and have written more than I intended; the best excuse is, no man in the land more ardently rejoices to see the prosperity of my country in agriculture and manufactures. Indulging a sanguine temper in the contemplation of this subject, I venture to prophecy, that before the lapse of twenty years, the manufactures of Lanark and Renfrew shires will exceed five millions Sterling annually;—the country will look like a garden compared to its present state—the population will double—and the wealth multiply ten fold.

PHILANTHROPOS.

The following is a state of the Thermometer since our last.

	THERMOMETER.
Tuesday, Jan. 9.	8 o'clock, P. M. 37
Wednesday, — 10.	8 — A. M. 36
	8 — P. M. 36
Thursday, — 11.	8 — A. M. 34

ARRIVED AT LEITH,
Jan. 9. Friends Increase, Niven, from Glasgow, with beef.
Eliza, Shotter, from Midlothian, with grain.
Robert and Francis, Smith, from Blackney, with ditto.
Thomas and Martha, Bond, from ditto, with ditto.
Emily, Allan, from ditto, with ditto.
Katharine and Isobel, Lyell, from Perth, with goats.
Jean, Barry, from Alentorth, with grain.
Thomas and Jean, Faircloth, from Lynn, with ditto.
Charlotte, McLaren, from Woodbridge, with cheese.
William and Margaret, Morrison, from London, grain.
Mary and John, Dewar, from Ayrshire, with ditto.
Peggy, Clark, from Dundee, with goats.
Barbara Gray, Gray, from Ayrshire, with grain.
Eight sheep with coals.

This day is published—Price 1 s.

THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE;

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

FOR DECEMBER 1786.

(With a View of NEIDPATH CASTLE.)

CONTAINING

R EGISTER of the weather—Neidpath Castle—Critique on the Poems of Robert Burns—Hints and observations by Dr Franklin—Letter from Lord Nunton—Journey to the mountains of Switzerland—Observations on the Rock Goat—Observations on Amber—Anecdotes of Cartouche—a famous robber—On the character of the Present Times—Its Moral and Natural Philosophy—Reigning taste for facts and experiments—Singular union of public profligacy with private humanity—Effects of light, heat, and electricity on Plants, by Dr Ingenhousz—Extracts from a journey into Silesia—Observations on the character and writings of Dean Swift—On Indian Chronology, by M. Bally—Indian Chronology reconciled with that of some other nations—Incredible population of France—Population of the principal cities—Present state of Mount Vesuvius, by Sir William Hamilton—Famous Envoy of the Emperor Claudius—Description of a part of Italy little frequented—Observations on the Commercial Treaty with France—A series of Scottish Portraits proposed—On Improvements in Scotland—Account of an extraordinary Peasant—Anecdotes of Parmegiano—List of Prints that have been engraved from his paintings—Scraps—Albertina; a Tale—Poetry.

Printed for and Sold by J. SIBBALD, Edinburgh; Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow; Angus and Son, Aberdeen; and W. Boyd, Dundee.



ALL Persons liable in the payment of High Road Money, in the parishes of Kilmarnock, Dunonald, Kilmarnock and Pinnick, Riccarton, Symington, and Monkton, are requested immediately to pay the same for the year 1786, with preceding arrears, to the respective Collectors thereof, to prevent distress.

To be SOLD or LET on lease, for such a number of years as can be agreed upon.

THE Dwelling-house, Park, Garden, and Offices on St John's Hill, south back of the Canongate, entering by St John's Street, which belonged to the late Dr Lothian, presently possessed by David Urquhart, Esq; of Braeswengwell.

The house is pleasantly situated, and consists of dining-room, drawing-room, seven bed rooms, with garrets, closets, and pantries; besides a kitchen and cellars in the two pavilions adjoining to the house, one of which might be easily converted into a coach-house and stables. There is also half an acre of ground laid out in a garden, park, and shrubbery about the house. The feu-duty for the whole premises is two shillings annually.

To be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, from twelve to two o'clock.

For further particulars enquire at Robert Brown, writer to the signet.

ITO be LET for one or more years, as can be agreed upon, by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 31st of January 1787, between the hours of one and two afternoon.

The King's Park, adjoining to the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, as possessed by George Hinnam and others—the entry to be at Caledonia's old stile. The King's Park is now divided into several different inclosures, which will be set together or separately.

Proposals may be given in, previous to the day of roup, to Mr Alexander Nairne accountant in Edinburgh, or to Joseph Cauvin, writer to the signet, by any person wishing to make a private bargain; and George Hinnam, at the house of King's Park, will show the grounds.

N. B. The creditors of the said George Hinnam are entitled to lodge their grounds of debt, and oaths of verity thereon, with Mr Nairne the trustee.

To be SOLD by public roup, in John's Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 31st of January 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Dwelling-house, Garden, and inclosure at Jock's Lodge, a mile east from Edinburgh, on the north side of the road leading to Musselburgh. The house consists of a dining room, servants room, kitchen, and closets, on the first floor; a small drawing room, two bed rooms, and bed closet, on the second floor; and two large garrets fitted up for bed rooms, and has a variety of pantries and other conveniences. There are upon the premises, a stable, chaise house, byre, milk house, and several other out-houses. The Park consists of estate less than three acres, and is well laid out. These subjects hold free of a subject for payment of an yearly feu-duty of £. 7 : 1½ Sterling.

As also, that LODGING, back and fore, being the fourth storey above the shops in that tenement of land called Bishop's Land, lying on the north of the High Street of Edinburgh, a little below the Bridge, with the cellar and pertinents thereto belonging. The premises consist of a large dining room, drawing room, bed-chamber, and bed-closet, to the street; three good bed-chambers backward; kitchen and servants room, to which there is a separate entry; and two garrets, which enter by a stair within the house.

The subjects at Jock's Lodge will be shown by applying to any of the tenants there. The possessors of the house in Bishop's Land will show the same. And for further particulars apply to Joseph Cauvin, writer to the signet, in whose hands the articles of sale and progress of rents of both subjects will be seen.

JHON McCRAE's Houses and Yard, and House-hold Effects, to be Sold, and his Creditors to meet at Kilmarnock.

THESE Houses and Yard in the old Glebe-land of Kilmarnock, and Houses thereto adjoining on the Kirk-hough, opposite to the parish church, which lately belonged to John McCrae, cooper in Kilmarnock, are to be sold, together or in lots, as offerers may incline, by public roup, by the Trustee for his Creditors, and for their behoof, within the Council Chamber of Kilmarnock, on Friday the second day of February next, beginning about five o'clock afternoon. And the whole Creditors of the said John McCrae are desired to meet there on the same day, at four o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of fixing the upset price or prices, and prescribing all necessary conditions of sale. At the same time and place, the new House and Yard in Grange-land, near Clay-mugs of Kilmarnock, which belonged to the said John McCrae, and David Blair in Armathill, are to be sold by roup for the behoof of their Creditors. And on Friday the 19th of January current, the whole Household Furniture and Effects, and Cooper's Utensils, which belonged to the said John McCrae, are to be sold by roup at his house at Kirkheugh of Kilmarnock. The roup is to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon, and will continue during that and next day, till all be sold off.

The articles and conditions of roup are to be seen in the hands of William Brown, writer in Kilmarnock, trustee for the Creditors.

ROXBURGH-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 13th day of February 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands of EASTER LANGLEE, in the parish of Melrose, and county of Roxburgh.

This farm consists of above four hundred English acres, all arable and finely watered. It is beautifully situated upon the river Tweed, nearly midway between Melrose and Galashiels, within about a mile and a half of each of these towns, with the turnpike-road running through the lands. The river Tweed bounds the farm upon the south; and on the west, north, and east, it is well sheltered by high grounds; so that it is warm and early land. No improvement hath hitherto been made upon it. The present rent is only 70 l. and the recent lease expires at Whitunday next.

For further particulars, apply to Archibald Gibson writer to the signet, with whom a plan of the lands and the titles are lodged. Proposals for a lease may be also given in as above, which will be kept secret, if desired.

NOTICE.
To the CREDITORS of JOHN MATHIE, Merchant in Greenock.

THAT, in terms of an act of Parliament of the 23d of his present Majesty, upon the application of the said John Mathie, with concurrence of George Henry and James Barton and company, merchants in Manchester, creditors to the extent required by the statute, the Lord Brasfield, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, upon the 9th January current, sequestrated the said John Mathie's whole real and personal estate, and appointed his creditors to meet at Greenock, upon Wednesday the 17th January current, within the house of John McKechnie vintner, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to name an interim factor upon the said sequestrated estate, and granted commission to any of the Magistrates of Greenock to attend the said meeting of creditors, and to receive production of their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, and to sign the minutes of the creditors; all as directed by the said act of Parliament.—Of all which public intimation is hereby given to all concerned.

The progress of rents, and conditions of sale, with a survey of the estate, and estimates of the annual value, are to be seen in the hands of Charles Gordon writer to the signet, at his house in St John's Street, Edinburgh. Any person intending to purchase, may apply for particulars to the said Charles Gordon, who has power to conclude a private bargain before the roup.

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EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-house in the OLD FISHMATERIAL CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in—This Paper is regularly published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday: —Price, a single. Paper 3 d.—1 l. 17 s. 6 d. yearly, when called for—2 l. & 6 d. delivered in Town—and 2 l. 6 s. 6 d. sent by Post.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A Person qualified to oversee and direct the work of a BLEACHFIELD. Good encouragement will be given.

None need apply but such as can bring undoubted certificates of their sobriety and honesty.

Enquire at the publisher.

Natural Woods and Nursery Trees TO BE SOLD.

THE whole NATURAL WOODS on the Estate of STOBHALL, lying within seven miles of the town of Perth, will be exposed to Sale by public roup, within the village of Cargill, near by the woods, on Thursday the 25th day of January next, at twelve o'clock noon.—The Woods are pretty extensive, and consist of Oak principally, together with Ash, Elm, Plane-tree and Birch.

Also, the TREES in the Nursery at Stobhall, which are fit for planting out, and consist principally of Ash, Elm, Beech, Pine, and Larchum.

David Getty ground-officer over the estate, residing in Cargill, will show the woods; the gardener residing on the spot will show the Nursery; and Patrick Alison of Newhall, Esq; by Cupar of Angus, or William Lumdaine clerk to the signet, will show the articles of roup, and inform as to other particulars.

ITO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 19th day of January 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

That Lodging being the Third Storey of Allan's Buildings, Heriot's Entry, Grassmarket.

It consists of the Third and Fourth Storeys, having an inside stair of communication between them. The third storey contains a large handsome drawing-room and dining-room, bed-room with closet and pantries, and a kitchen. On the upper floor there are three good bed-rooms, with closets and other conveniences. The whole is well lighted, and has an excellent prospect of the country to the west and east, and there is likewise a good cellar belonging to the house.

The entry may be immediately upon the side. The progress of rents, and articles of roup to be seen in the hands of Allan Clarke writer to the signet, to whom any person desirous of further information, or to purchase by private bargain before the day of roup, may apply.

ITO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 31st day of January 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon,

The Subjects belonging to Andrew Dick mason, lying on the west side of Brightonton Loan.—The Premises consist of a number of small houses, possessed by different tenants, yielding altogether about £. 30 Sterling per annum. From the situation, the subjects must soon be of considerable value, as the communication betwixt the south side of the New Town and Leith, will go near in the direction where they are situated.

The entry will be at Whitunday first.

The title-deeds and rental are in the hands of George Innes, writer in Edinburgh, to whom such as incline to purchase may apply.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

ITO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 24th of January 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Dwelling-house on the south side of the High Street of Edinburgh, being the third storey of the tenement opposite to where the Cross well flood, and the storey immediately above the shop of Mr Dewar, clothier, entered to by Borthwick's Close.—It consists of eleven rooms, besides kitchen and large closets, and let at the yearlyrent of £. 31 l. Sterling.—Upset price £. 30 l. Sterling. Also, A Cellar at the bottom of the tenement.

If the purchaser chuses he may retain the half of the price on granting heritable security over the house.

For any other particular apply to Adam Rolland, writer to No. 2, Shakespeare's Square, in whose hands are the articles of roup and title-deeds, and who is empowered to sell the subject by private bargain.

CATE OF THE TROTTING AND PARKS OF

ITO be SOLD by private bargain, the House and Parks of DALRY, situated about half a mile west of the city of Edinburgh. The parks consist of about 24 acres of very rich ground, exclusive of one acre which has been cut out at 9 l. yearly, the feu-duty of which is to be sold along with the lands. The house consists of three storeys; in the first or ground storey there is a very good dining-room, a small room of it, and a range of very good cellars. In the second storey there is a large drawing-room, and three bed-rooms with closets; and in the third storey there is a large room for a library, and three bed-rooms with closets. Without the house is a kitchen, with two very good servants rooms over it, and two cellars, one for coals, the other for ashes. The offices consist of a coach-house, stables for 10 or 12 horses, and a byre, with hay lofts, and servants apartments over them. These subjects hold of the Crown, for payment of a feu-duty of about 4 s. yearly. They are liable to no public burdens excepting the land-tax, and about 4 s. yearly of stipend; and they have right to a family seat in the body of the West Church, and to a seat for servants in the gallery.

John Tait writer to the signet, Park Place, is empowered to conclude a bargain, and will inform as to further particulars. The premises will be shown upon applying at the house of Dalry from 12 to 3 o'clock every day.

SALE OF PRESTONHALL BY ADJOURNMENT.

At the desire of persons intending to offer.

To be SOLD by auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 24th day of January 1787, between the hours of six and seven afternoon,

The LANDS and BARONY of PRESTONHALL, lying within the parish of Craufurd and shire of Mid-Lowthian, within ten measured miles of Edinburgh, and in the neighbourhood of the great turnpike-road leading from thence to Coldstream. This estate contains more than 720 English acres, all inclosed and subdivided with thriving hedges and stripes of planting. The inclosures are in general well-watered.

The greatest part of the lands has, for many years, been in the natural possession of the proprietor; and, having been long in pasture, they are now in very good heart. There is a valuable coal, level-free, within the estate, with a servitude of limestone upon a neighbouring property, whereby the means of improvement are easily attained. There is full-grown timber upon the estate, to a considerable value, and upwards of 75 acres of young thriving wood. There is a large commodious mansion-house, and offices of every kind upon the premises, all in good repair, and sufficient to accommodate any family; and, in one of the offices there is a hot and cold bath, with a dressing room adjoining. There are also two exceeding good pigeon-cotes, very well stocked. The gardens are extensive, and the fruit-walls in good bearing. The lowest yearly value of this estate, estimated by persons of skill and character, exceeds 800 l. Sterling, exclusive of the coal. The estate holds a blend of the Crown; lands valued in the censuses at 950 l. Scots, and the proprietor has right to the tithes.

The progress of rents, and conditions of sale, with a survey of the estate, and estimates of the annual value, are to be seen in the hands of Charles Gordon writer to the signet, at his house in St John's Street, Edinburgh.

Any person intending to purchase, may apply for particulars to the said Charles Gordon, who has power to conclude a private bargain before the roup.

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